

6BQ5-8BQ5 PENTODE

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FOR AF POWER AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 6BQ5 is a power-amplifier pentode designed for use in the audio-frequency power-output stage of television and radio receivers and in high-fidelity amplifiers.

Except for heater ratings, the 8BO5 is identical to the 6BQ5.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL Cathode—Coated Unipotential Heater Voltage, AC or DC Heater Current Heater Warm-up Time*	0 .76		Volts Amperes Seconds
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances† Grid-Number 1 to Plate, maximum Input		10.8	μμf μμf μμf

MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-CENTER VALUES	
Plate Voltage	Volts
Screen Voltage300	Volts
	Volts
Plate Dissipation12	Watts
	Watts
Screen Dissipation (Peaks of Speech and Music)4.0	Watts
DC Cathode Current	
Heater-Cathode Voltage	
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode100	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode100	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance	
With Fixed Bias	Megohms
With Cathode Bias1.0	Megohms

Design-Center ratings are limiting values of operating conditions applicable to a bogey tube of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under normal conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube in average applications, taking responsibility for normal changes in operating conditions due to rated supply voltage variation (For an AC power source, 117 volts plus or minus 10% is accepted USA practice.), equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in tube characteristics.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially no design-center value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube in equipment operating at the stated normal supply voltage.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.



BASING DIAGRAM



TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1-Internal Connection

Pin 2-Grid Number 1

Pin 3—Cathode and Grid Number 3 (Suppressor)

Pin 4—Heater

Pin 5—Heater

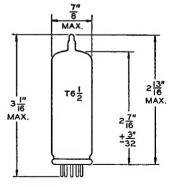
Pin 6-Internal Connection

Pin 7—Plate

Pin 8—Internal Connection

Pin 9—Grid Number 2 (Screen)

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 6-4

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CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS	
Plate Voltage 250 Screen Voltage 250 Grid-Number 1 Voltage -7.3 Plate Resistance, approximate 40000 Transconductance 11300 Plate Current 48 Screen Current 5.5 Amplification Factor (Grid-Number 1 to Grid-Number 2) 19.5	Volts Volts Volts Ohms Micromhos Milliamperes Milliamperes
CLASS A1 AMPLIFIER	
Plate Voltage 250 250 250 250 Screen Voltage 250 250 250 210 Grid-Number 1 Voltage -7.3 -7.3 -8.4 -6.4 Peak AF Grid-Number 1 Voltage 6.1 6.2 4.95 4.8 Zero-Signal Plate Current .48 48 36 36.8 Maximum-Signal Plate Current 49.5 50.6 36.8 36.6 Zero-Signal Screen Current 5.5 5.5 4.1 3.9 Maximum-Signal Screen Current 10.8 10 8.5 7.3 Load Resistance 5200 4500 7000 7000 Total Harmonic Distortion, approximate 10 10 10 Maximum-Signal Power Output 5.7 5.7 4.2 4.3	Volts Volts Volts Volts Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Ohms Percent Watts
PUSH-PULL CLASS AB1 AMPLIFIER, VALUES FOR TWO TUBES	
Plate Voltage 250 300 Screen Voltage 250 300 Cathode-Bias Resistor 130 130 Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage 22.6 28.2 Zero-Signal Plate Current 62 72 Maximum-Signal Plate Current 75 92 Zero-Signal Screen Current 7.0 8.0 Maximum-Signal Screen Current 15 22 Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate 8000 8000 Total Harmonic Distortion 3 4 Maximum-Signal Power Output 11 17	Volts Volts Ohms Volts Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Ohms Percent Watts
PUSH-PULL CLASS B AMPLIFIER, VALUES FOR TWO TUBES	
Plate Voltage 250 300 Screen Voltage 250 300 Grid-Number 1 Voltage -11.6 -14.7 Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage 22.6 28.2 Zero-Signal Plate Current 20 15 Maximum-Signal Plate Current 75 92 Zero-Signal Screen Current 2.2 1.6 Maximum-Signal Screen Current 15 22 Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate 8000 8000 Total Harmonic Distortion 3 4 Maximum-Signal Power Output 11 17	Volts Volts Volts Volts Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Milliamperes Ohms Percent Watts
CLASS A ₁ AMPLIFIER, TRIODE CONNECTION‡	
Plate Voltage	Volts Ohms Volts Milliamperes Milliamperes Ohms Percent Watts

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION (Continued)

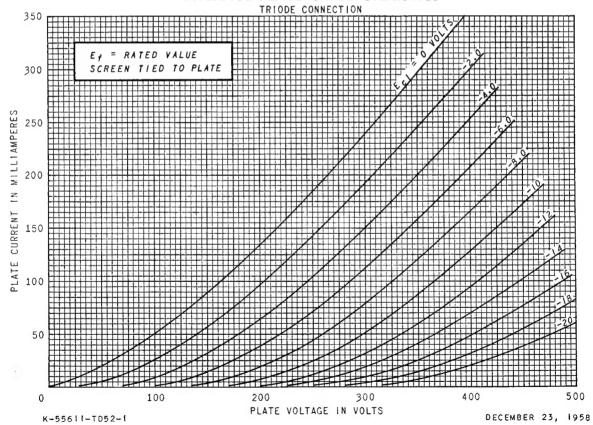
PUSH-PULL CLASS AB, AMPLIFIER TRIODE CONNECTION, VALUES FOR TWO TUBES!

Plate Voltage	300	Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	270	Ohms
Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage23,4	28.2	Volts
Zero-Signal Plate Current	48	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal Plate Current43.4	52	Milliamperes
Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate	10000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	2.5	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	5.2	Watts

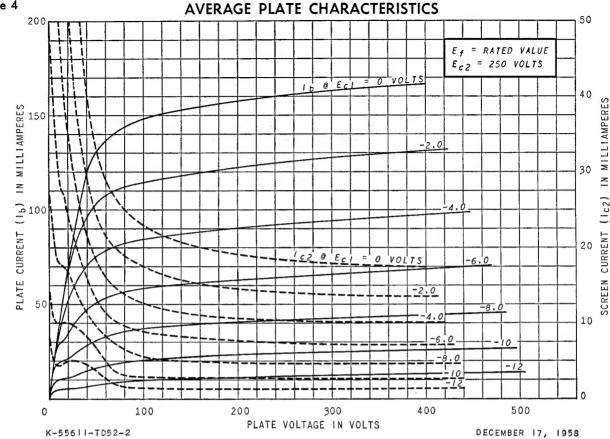
^{*} The time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80 percent of its rated value after applying 4 times rated heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to 3 times the rated heater voltage divided by the rated heater current.

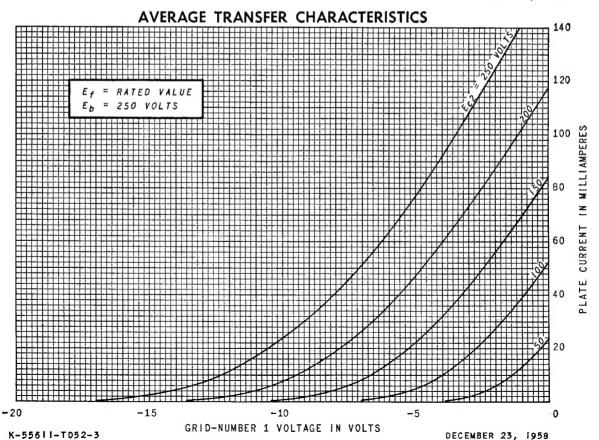
- † Without external shield.
- With screen tied to plate.

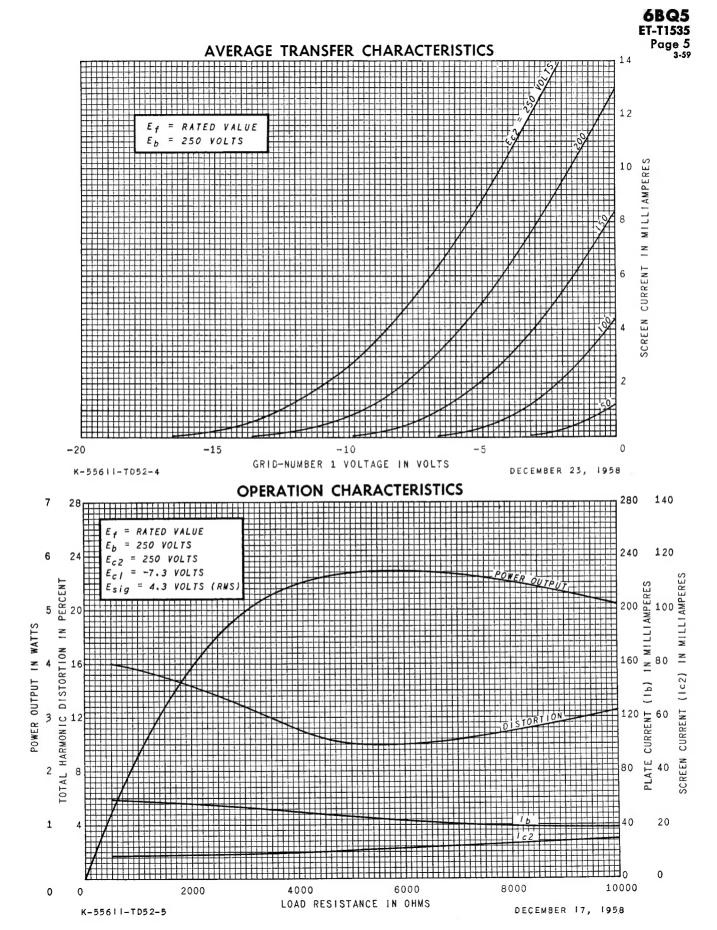
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



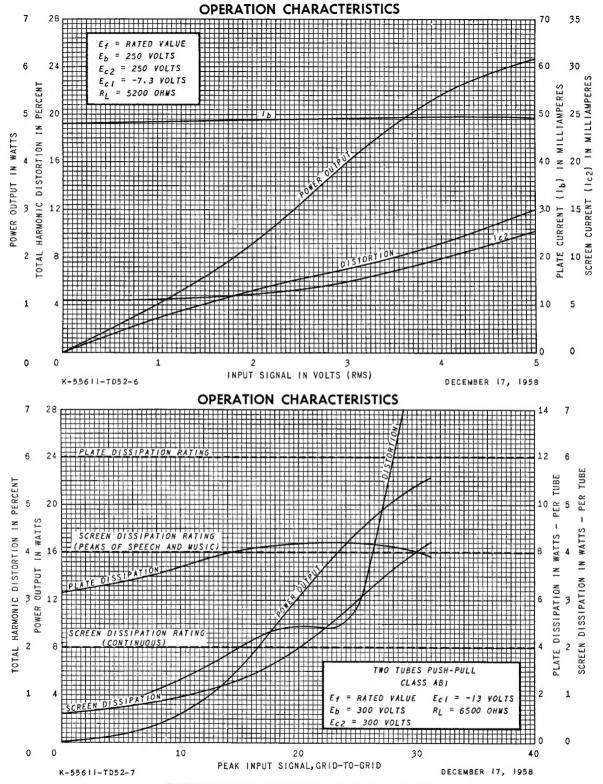












ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION



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